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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/596,785	04/16/2007	Ernesto Dossena	128346.32051	1448
21269 PEPPER HAM	7590 09/19/200 ILTON LLP	EXAMINER		
ONE MELLON CENTER, 50TH FLOOR			GRANT, ALVIN J	
500 GRANT STREET PITTSBURGH, PA 15219			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3723	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/19/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/596,785	DOSSENA ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	ALVIN J. GRANT	3723			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	lely filed the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 A _L	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ acce	vn from consideration. r election requirement. r.	Examiner.			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/22/06.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite			

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DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figure 2 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.121(d)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1-7 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim1-6 of U.S. Patent No. 7,096,863. Although

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the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the subject matter claimed by the instant application is covered by the claims of U. S. Patent No. 7,096,863.

4. Claims 8-20 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-13 of U.S. Patent No. 7,089,924.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the subject matter claimed by the instant application are covered by the claims of U. S. Patent No. 7,089,924.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 6. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ishizuka 6,098,609.

Ishizuka discloses a granite block cut into slabs wherein the cut granite has a surface roughness of less than 1000 μ -in; each of the as-cut granite slabs has a surface roughness of less than 500 μ -in; the granite slab has a surface of less than 500 μ -in (column 7, lines 64-66). This is a product-by-process claim and as such is not limited to the manipulations of the recited steps, only the structure implied by the steps.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 3-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishizuka 6,098,609.

Ishizuka is described above. Ishizuka does not specifically disclose the thickness variations or the peak-to-valley height of the slabs. The physical characteristics of the as-cut stone are a matter of design choice and are dependent on the purpose for which it is being used. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to have cut the stones a desired thickness variations and peak-to-valley height, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955).

9. Claims 8-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludomatica EP 10 38647 A1 in view of Ishizuka 6,098,609.

Referring to claims 8, 9 and 18-20, Ludomatica discloses a method for cutting a granite block into slabs comprising the steps of subjecting the block to a cutting device comprising: a plurality of generally parallel, spaced-apart blades, with each of the blades having a plurality of cutting segments mounted thereon, each of the segments being spaced apart from one another by a center-to-center distance, each of the segments comprising a continuous phase impregnated with a super abrasive material selected from one of natural diamond, synthetic diamond, cubic boron nitride, and combinations thereof; and

wherein there is a spacing variation of at least 1 mm between a maximum center-to-center distance and a minimum center-to-center distance of the segments. Ludomatica does not specifically disclose the granite slab having a surface roughness of less than $1000~\mu$ -in or $400~\mu$ -in. Ishizuka discloses a super abrasive edge that cuts granite slabs with the slabs having a surface roughness of less than $1000~\mu$ -in and $400~\mu$ -in so as to minimize the amount of finishing effort. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have made the apparatus of Ludomatica to have the capability of cutting the granite slab to have surface harnesses of less than $1000~\mu$ -in and $400~\mu$ -in as taught by Ishizuka so as to minimize the finishing effort.

Referring to claims 10-17, Ludomatica, as modified, does not specifically disclose the claimed thickness variations or the peak-to-valley heights of the slabs. The physical characteristics of the as-cut stone are a matter of design choice and are dependent on the purpose for which it is being used. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to have cut the stones a desired variations and peak-to-valley heights, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALVIN J. GRANT whose telephone number is (571)272-4484. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph J. Hail can be reached on (571) 272-4485. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Alvin J Grant/ Examiner, Art Unit 3723